

× × × × × × × × × × × × ×

答 私ノ姓名ハ「フランク・エドワード・ピ  
ツクル」デ、合衆國海兵隊一等兵曹、認識番  
號二三九〇二一、住所ハ「ネブラスカ」州  
「フリモント」市、北「キーン」街一三二  
五番地デス。

問 貴下ハ何等カノ拷問、殴打、若シクハ其  
ノ他ノ殘虐行爲ヲ貴下自身デ目撃シタカ又  
ハ當ノ犠牲者ニナツタカ。

答 ハイ。日本ノ廣畑俘虜收容所デ、私ハソ  
ノ戦リ方デハ一生涯、少クトモソノ犠牲者  
ガ抑留サレテキル間ハ、不具ニサレテシマ  
イソウナ酷イ殴打ヲ目撃シタ。  
此等ノ殴打ハソノ收容所デハ普通ノ事デシ  
タ。

一九四五年五月十五日若シクハソノ前後  
ニ九名ノ俘虜ノ一團ガ彼等ガ荷揚げシテキ  
タ日本船ノ倉庫ニ侵入シテ若干ノ食糧ヲ盗  
ンダ。ソノ夕方四時半頃、收容所ノ俘虜ガ  
總員ソノ日ノ作業カラ歸ツタ時ニ、收容所  
ノ俘虜ハ全員露天下ニ廢ルコトヲ強ヒラレ

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2.

ソノ日午後十時半頃マデ置カレタ。ソノ時ニ日本人達ハ若シ竊盜ノ責任者が判明スレバ、残余ノ俘虜ノ此レ以上ノ處罰ハ之デ打切ルト言ヒ渡シタ。ソノ九名ノ者ハソコデ自分達がソウデアルト日本人達ニ自首シタ。此ノ人達ノ中ニハ「コレヒドール」憲兵分遣隊所屬、合衆國陸軍兵卒「ジエローム・P・グレイデイル」「バタイン」陸軍戰車隊、兵卒「ハーロー」某、所屬不明合衆國陸軍兵卒「ダネル」某、前「グアム」島駐屯海兵隊員「オール」某等ガキタ。

九名ヲ除ク俘虜全員ハ夕飯ヲ食ベニ行クコトヲ許サレタガ、九名ノ者ハ營庭ニ集メラレタ。凡ソ十二名ノ日本人ノ全收容所員ガ、衛生兵カラ曹長ニ至ル迄加ハツテ、ソコデ野球ノバット、竹棒、グローブ及消防用ホースノ切レ端ソノ他見付ケ得タ道具ヲ取リ上ゲテ九名ノ者ヲ、凡ソ四時間半ニ亘ツテ打シタ。

ソノ中ノ一人ガ氣ヲ失ヘバ、ソレヲ葬生サセテ再ビ打シタ。

九名ノ者ハ凡ソ午前一時半頃、半バ氣ヲ失ヒ、ヒステリー及無我夢中ノ狀態デ自分達ノ廠舎ヘ運ビ込マレタ。翌朝收容所ニ點

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2.

ソノ信同日午後十時半頃マデ置カレタ。ソ  
ノ時ニ日本人達ハ若シ竊盜ノ責任者ガ判明  
スレバ、残余ノ俘虜ノ此レ以上ノ處罰ハ之  
デ打切ルト言ヒ渡シタ。ソノ九名ノ者ハソ  
コデ自分達ガソウデアルト日本人達ニ自首  
シタ。此ノ人達ノ中ニハ「コレヒドール」  
憲兵分遣隊所屬、合衆國陸軍兵卒「ジエロ  
ーム・P・グレイデイル」「バタートン」陸軍  
戰車隊、兵卒「ハーロー」某、所屬不明合  
衆國陸軍兵卒「ダネル」某、前「グアム」  
島駐屯海兵隊員「オール」某等ガヤタ。

九名ヲ除ク俘虜全員ハ夕飯ヲ食ベニ行ク  
コトヲ許サレタガ、九名ノ者ハ營庭ニ集メ  
ラレタ。凡ソ十二名ノ日本人ノ全收容所員  
ガ、衛生兵カラ曹長ニ至ル迄加ハツテ、ソ  
コデ野球ノバット、竹棒、グローブ及消防用  
ホースノ切レ端ソノ他見付ケ得タ道具ヲ取  
リ上ゲテ九名ノ者ヲ、凡ソ四時間半ニ亘ッ  
テ毆打シタ。

ソノ中ノ一人ガ氣ヲ失ヘバ、ソレヲ葬生サ  
セテ再ビ毆打シタ。

九名ノ者ハ凡ソ午前一時半頃、半バ氣ヲ  
失ヒ、ヒステリー及無我夢中ノ狀態デ自分  
達ノ廠舎ヘ運ビ込マレタ。翌朝收容所ニ點

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呼ガアツタ時ニ毆打ノ場所ニハ地面ニ蹟ガ  
刻ツタ穴ヤ血痕其他犠牲者ノ肉体ヲ詞ンダ  
證據ガ顯レテオタ。

一人ヲ殘シテ、アトノ犠牲者ハ全部翌朝  
作業ニ行クコトヲ強ヒラレ、隊伍ヲ組ンデ  
行軍シテオル間、彼等ガ列ニ追イテ行ケナ  
イト言フ理由デ毆ラレタリ平手打ヲ喰ツタ  
リシタ。

X X X X X X X X X X X X X

一九四四年八月ノ末頃、私ハ午後六時半  
頃ニ、一群ノ人達ト收容所ノ營庭ニ立ツテ  
オタガ、前ニ「コレヒドール」ニオタ合衆  
國陸軍三等軍曹 / ~~Steph~~ ~~Wor~~ ~~George~~ / トーマ  
ス・H・メロデイトカ言フ人が近クニ立  
ツテオタ。前ニ名前ヲ舉ゲタ曹長勤務軍曹  
「イチダ」ガ近ヅイテ來タガ「メロデイ」  
ハ彼ガ近ヅイテ來ルノヲ見ナカツタノデ、  
彼ニ挨拶シタ。「イチダ」ハソコデ「メロ  
デイ」ニ氣ヲ付ケノ號令ヲカケ繼固デ「メ  
ロデイ」ヲ毆リ倒シタ。「メロデイ」ガ起  
上ツタ時ニ「イチダ」ハ補充兵ヲ三名（其  
ノ日ノ勤務兵）呼ンデ張番ヲスルヤウニ立

3.

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タセテオキ、凡ソ直徑二吋長サ八吋ノ竹ノ  
棒ヲ取ツテ來テ「メロデイル」ヲ約四十回乃  
至五十回叩打シタ。ソレカラ彼ハ「メロデ  
イル」ヲ營庭ニ連レテ行キ、彼ニ着物ヲ脱ガ  
セテカラ、直徑約一吋ノホリスヲ彼ノ口中  
ニ押シ込ミ、栓ヲ一バイニ開イタ。此ノ取  
扱ハ次ニ「メロデイル」ノ鼻孔ニ向ケラレタ  
此ノ「水療法」ハ一時間位續イテ、又其ノ  
直徑ニ「イチダ」ガモウ一本ノ棒ヲ取ツテ  
「メロデイル」ガ意識ヲ失フ迄叩打シタ。

「メロデイル」ハ翌日酷イ苦痛ニ苦シミ肉  
体的ニ如何ナル勞働モ爲シ得ナカツタニ拘  
ハズ無理ニ作業ヲサセラレタ。

水療法ノ結果、「メロデイル」ハ重病ニ罹  
ツテ仕舞ヒ、彼ノ視力ハ數日間ヒドク弱リ  
ソシテ俘虜ノ醫者ノ診立テデハ、彼ハ一生  
涯重症ノ癰炎ニトリツカレルデアラウトノ  
コトデアツタ。私ハ直接ニ「メロデイル」ノ  
叩打及ビ彼ガ「水療法」ヲ受ケテオルノヲ  
目撃シタ。

問 貴下ハ俘虜ヲ敵ノ軍事作業又ハ作戰ニ使  
用スルノヲ目撃シタカ。

答 ハイ。廣畑收容所ノ俘虜ハ日本ノ廣畑ノ  
製鐵所デ船カラノ鑽石ノ陸揚ニ使用サレタ



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5.

此ノ鑽石ハ砲塔建造用鋼材ニ用ヒラレタ。

問 貴下ハ俘虜ガ砲火、擧撃、雪撃若シクハ其ノ他ノ戦争ノ危険ヘ晒サレタノヲ目撃シタカ。

答 ハイ。ソノ收容所ノ俘虜ハ全員、日本兵ガ廢品ニシタ日本陸軍々服ヲ着用スルコトヲ要求サレタ。

ソノ結果米軍機ガ機銃掃射ヲシテ行ツタリスル時ニ俘虜ヲ日本陸軍ノ兵員カラ見分ケルコトハ不可能ダツタデセウ。

製鐵所ハ、船渠ニ入ツテ居タリ若シクハ近クニ碇泊シテ居ル船ト共ニ、數回ニ亙リ米軍空襲ノ目標デアツタ。近クニアツタ船ハ、時ニハ作業時間中ニ爆彈デ撃沈サレタソノヤウナ空襲ノ間如何ナル陸モ俘虜ガソノ地區カラ他ヘ移サレルトカ、若シクハ退避所ヲ探ス機會ヲ與ヘラレタコトハナカツタ。

問 貴下ハ俘虜ヲ公衆ノ見世物ニシタリ嘲笑スル爲ニ晒シ物ニシタノヲ目撃シタカ。

答 ハイ。俘虜ヲ公衆ノ見世物ニシタリ、嘲笑スル爲ニ晒シモノニスルコトハ普通ノ事デ事實衛兵及ビ收容所員ハ全部ソノヤウナコトデハ有罪デシタ。俘虜ガ集マツテ收容

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所外デ作業ヲシテオルト、衛兵達ハアラユ  
ル機會ヲ拒ヘテ他ノ日本人達ニ此ノ人達ハ  
米國軍俘虜デアルコトヲ指摘シ、ドンナ風  
ニ米國軍俘虜達ガ降参シタカ、ドンナ風ニ  
兩手ヲ舉ゲタデアラウカ等示シタリシテ、  
俘虜達ノ窮狀ヲ物笑ヒノ種ニシタ。

「コレヒドール」陷落後比律賓ニ於テ發  
セラレタ米軍ノ最高階級ノ將校ト雖モ最下  
位ノ日本民間人ヨリモ下位ナリトスル命令  
ニ表レテオル日本ノ態度ニ明ラカニ從フ爲  
ニ、俘虜達ハ控ヘ目ニスルヤウ、日本人ノ  
苦力階級ノ人達ノ前ニ於テモ如何ナル時デ  
モ出來ルダケ面目ヲ失フ様ニ強制サレタ。  
一例トシテ、俘虜ガ近クニオル苦力ガ使ツ  
テオル圓匙ヨリモ具合ノヨイ圓匙ヲ使ツテ  
オルト、ソノ俘虜ハソノ圓匙ヲ苦力ニ譲リ  
ソノ苦力ノ前ニ立ツテ頭ヲ下ゲ且、其ノ外  
ニ身ヲ低クシテ丁寧ニヨイ圓匙ヲ持ツテオ  
タコトヲ詫ビルコトヲ強制サレタ。日本人  
ノ收容所員達ハアラユル機會ヲ拒ヘテハソ  
ノ様ナ方針ヲ押シ通シタノデアル。

X X X X X X X X X X X X X X

6.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Q. State your name, rating, serial number, and permanent home address.

A. My name is Frank Edward PICK, First Sergeant, U.S.M.C., Serial No. 239021 and my home address is 1325 W. Keene Avenue, Fremont, Nebraska.

Q. Did you personally witness, or were you the victim of, any torture, beatings and other cruelties?

A. Yes, At Hiro Hata prison camp, Japan, I witnessed beatings so severe in nature as to result in physical disability, permanent, at least for the duration of the victim's imprisonment. These beatings were commonplace in the camp.

On or about 15 May 1945 a group of nine prisoners broke into a storeroom on the Japanese vessel which they were unloading and stole some food supplies. That evening at approximately 1630 when all the prisoners of the camp returned from their day's labor, the entire prison population was forced to kneel in the open and to remain kneeling until approximately 2230 of the same day. At that time the Japanese announced that if the men responsible for the theft were identified the remainder of the prisoners would go without further punishment. The nine men then identified themselves to the Japanese. Among these men were Jerome E. GRADY, Private, U. S. Army, attached to a Military Police Detachment at Corregidor; one RAPION, Private, Army tank unit on Bataan; one DARRIELL, Private, U. S. Army, unit unknown; and one ORR, a Marine formerly stationed at Guam.

All prisoners, except the nine, were permitted to go to evening chow but the nine men were mustered in the courtyard. The entire camp staff from the medical corpomen to and including the sergeant major, numbering some twelve Japanese, there upon picked up baseball bats, bamboo clubs, lengths of rope and fire hose and such other instruments as they could find, and beat the nine men for approximately four and one-half hours. As one of the individuals would become unconscious he was resuscitated and then beaten again.

The nine men were carried into their barracks at approximately 0130 in a semi-conscious, hysterical and delirious condition. The next morning when the camp was mustered the scene of the beating displayed heel gouges in the ground, blood spots and other evidences of the physical contortions of the victims.

All of the victims, except one, were forced to go to work the next morning and were beaten and cuffed while marching in ranks because of their inability to keep up with the formation.



The Japanese primarily responsible was one ITOHIDA, a gunzo (approximately equivalent to a U. S. First Sergeant), who was acting sergeant major and quartermaster of the camp. Also involved was a medical corpsman, one TSUJIKI, and one MURIKO, a reserve soldier, serving in Officer of the Day capacity. The others involved I cannot presently identify. The majority of the nine men suffered infection of their wounds and remained infected for the most part until liberation.

Approximately about the 1st of August 1944, I was standing with a group in the prison courtyard at about 1830 and one Thomas H. MELODY, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army Ordnance, formerly on Corregidor, was standing nearby. The acting sergeant major, the above-named ITOHIDA, approached and MELODY, who did not see him approaching, failed to salute him. ITOHIDA thereupon called MELODY to attention, then knocked MELODY down with a blow from his fist. When MELODY arose, ITOHIDA called three of the reserve soldiers (Officers of the Day) to stand guard and taking up a bamboo club approximately two inches in diameter and eight feet long, beat MELODY with approximately forty or fifty lashes. He then took MELODY to the courtyard, forced him to strip and then forced a hose of approximately one inch diameter into MELODY's mouth and turned the pressure on full. This treatment was then directed into MELODY's nostrils. This "water cure" continued for approximately one hour and immediately after ITOHIDA seized another club and beat MELODY into unconsciousness.

MELODY was forced to work the next day even though he was suffering intense pain and was physically unable to perform any labor.

The result of the water treatment was that MELODY was rendered violently ill, his sight was seriously impaired for a period of several days, and, in the opinion of the prisoner doctor, he will be afflicted throughout his life with serious sinus trouble. I personally witnessed the beating of MELODY and his subjection to the "water cure."

Q. Did you witness the use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations?

A. Yes. Prisoners in Hirohata Camp were employed in the unloading of ore from vessels at Setetsu Steel Mills at Hirohata, Japan. This ore was used in the construction of turret steel.

Q. Did you witness the exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war?

A. Yes. All the prisoners in the camp were required to wear Japanese army type clothing which had been discarded by the Japanese soldiers. As a result it would have been impossible for U. S. planes to distinguish the prisoners from Japanese Army personnel during strafing runs, etc.

The steel mills, as well as the vessels lying at the docks or anchored nearby, were the target upon several occasions of U. S. air attacks. Nearby vessels were, upon occasion, sunk by bombs during the working hours. At no time during such raids were the prisoners removed from the area or given an opportunity to seek shelter.

Q. Did you witness public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war?

A. Yes. The public exhibition and exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war was commonplace and practically all of the guards and the camp staff were guilty of such incidents. When groups of prisoners would be working outside the camp every opportunity was taken by the guards to point out to other Japanese that the group was composed of American prisoners and the guards would demonstrate how the American prisoners had surrendered, how they would hold up their hands, and their predicament was made the object of ridicule.

Apparently pursuant to the Japanese attitude as expressed in the order issued in the Philippines after the fall of Corregidor to the effect that the highest ranking U. S. officer was lower than the lowest Japanese civilian, the prisoners were forced to give way and humiliate themselves as frequently as possible before individuals of the Japanese coolie class. As an example, in instances where a prisoner would be using a shovel that was in better condition than one used by a coolie worker nearby, the prisoner would be forced to relinquish his shovel to the coolie and to stand before the coolie and bow and otherwise elaborately debase himself in apology for having possessed a better shovel. All of the Japanese camp personnel seized every opportunity to force such a policy.

Q. Did you witness the collective punishment of a group for offenses of others?

A. Yes. The details were provided in the reply to the second question of this deposition.

Q. Does the testimony you have given cover all the pertinent details of this incident which you are now able to remember?

A. Yes.

(S) FRANK J. PICK

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A. Yes.

(S) FRANK . PICK

## C O N F I D E N T I A L

STATE OF California :

County of Alameda :

I, Frank Edward PICK, First Sgt., USMC of lawful age, being duly sworn, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, consisting of 3 pages, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(S) Frank E. Pick.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1945, at Oakland, California.

(S) Thomas P. Guerin  
(Rank) Lt USNR

STATE OF California :

County of Alameda :

I, Thomas P. Guerin, Lieutenant, USNR, certify that (Name) Frank Edward Pick, (Rank) First Sgt., USMC (ASN) Ser. 239021, personally appeared before me on the 8th day of October, 1945, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Oakland, CaliforniaDate: 8 October 1945

(S) Thomas P. Guerin  
Lieut USNR

Page 3 of 3 pages.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

(S) Everett Chacket  
EVERETT CHACKET  
Maj. Inf.

C O N F I D E N T I A L